

would be diminished and disappear altogether in six years. When the Irish Legislature would have its own men organized and ready to serve under an Irish Executive.

Mr. Sexton called for statistics of Ireland's revenue and insisted upon a proper understanding about the pecuniary resources of the Dublin Parliament. Mr. Redmond made a similar insistence. Both parties also are determined in having a full, Irish Representation in the British Parliament until the Land Question is disposed of, or remitted to, an Irish Parliament. Of course in this important matter all agree that a finality should be reached by an English Parliament. The land difficulty, as the Dublin *Freeman* says, is one that the English plutocracy ought not to ingenuously throw upon the shoulders of a young Irish Parliament. All these common grounds of mutual agreement between the leaders of both the Irish parties are in the highest degree matters of self-congratulation for all the friends of the Irish cause; and we have much reason to believe that from them, will proceed that harmony and good will among Irishmen, that alone have been wanting of late to give completeness to the hope that their cause was approaching a final and splendid triumph.

Our anticipations of a probable closing up of the cleavage at an early day, and of a general shaking of hands all round by the Irish parties, are confirmed by the words of the irreconcilable John Redmond "If the Bill had been presented to the leaders assembled in Committee Room No. 15, it would have saved two years' strife in Ireland. In the course of his speech on the Home Rule debate, the same leader dropped his former viciousness of manner, in speaking of Mr. Gladstone and declared that "during the last seven years Mr. Gladstone had maintained his position on the Irish question, and by the introduction of so Liberal an act, he was repenting his efforts to emancipate a long suffering people." So complete a conversion from suspicion to admiration, from opposition to adherence tells very much in favor of the honesty of the convert who a few weeks ago denounced all those who trusted in him as "wretched Irish whips." In Friday's despatches it was related how another of the irreconcilables elicited the applause of the whole House, by denying the outrageous calumnies of the Orange member, Col. Saunderson, and daring him to repeat them outside of Parliament. It seems very evident that both parties, no matter how divided, are anxious for the speedy settlement of Ireland's difficulties, and that public opinion at home and abroad, if not their own personal convictions, must very soon, if not immediately, close up the gap that for two years kept their forces divided, and weakened their strength.

The opinion that is given freely by pessimists in Irish affairs should not be tolerated however, viz. that because the Irish Representatives are split up into opposite and opposing forces, therefore they are unfit for self-government. Should this proposition be made general and applied to

other Nations, which of them would be fit for Home Rule? The Politicians and people of England are equally split up into adverse parties most rancorously opposed to each other. Are we not divided in Canada? But with the pessimists, and non-believers in "anything good coming out of Nazareth," what is natural to other countries and even good and wholesome for them, would be fatal to Ireland. What other countries thrive and flourish on, a healthy loyal opposition, would be most damaging and disgraceful in Ireland. Fortunately there are enough of ardent patriots and well-wishers hopeful of Ireland's glorious future, to overwhelm by their numbers and determination all such would-be extinguishers of

The flame that burns in every Patriot's breast
Of Peace the harbinger—of Virtue's home the guest.

Religious Unity.

The World's Fair at Chicago is to be made the occasion of a meeting of all the great historic creeds. The *Empire* of March 2nd informs us that "Buddhist scholars from Japan, China, India and Siam, and the leaders of the Sinto, Moslem and Jewish faiths," will take part in the Conference, as well as the foremost men of Christianity. "The arrangements for this remarkable congress have been placed in the hands of an advisory council, composed of the chosen leaders of each great religion." His Grace Archbishop Walsh of Toronto, in answer to a request that he should act as member of this council, sent the following reply to Rev. John H. Burrows, D.D.:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge with sincere thanks the high honor done me by my appointment as a member of the Advisory Council on religious congresses of the World's Congress Auxiliary in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

The divided condition of Christianity at the present time is one of the saddest facts in the religious history of the world. It is high treason against the cause of Christ and a grave danger and menace to Christian civilization and the welfare of states and peoples.

To bring thoughtful religious men together, to give them an opportunity to explain their respective tenets, to discuss their differences with moderation and charity, to clear away the mists of misrepresentations and to get a clear view of their points of agreement, as well as of the causes of their separations—such a movement must commend itself to all who love the Christian religion, and in my humble opinion cannot fail to be fruitful of lasting and far-reaching good. It, therefore, gives me great pleasure to accept the appointment assigned me as a member of the Advising Council on Religious Congresses. JOHN WALSH, Archbishop of Toronto.

Book Notices.

Leaflets from Loretto.—The third number of the "Leaflets" has been placed in our hands, with a gentle request that we would notice, not criticize it, in the columns of the REGISTER. We cheerfully accede, not only on account of the respect we have for Loretto, but also because of the intrinsic literary merit of the articles. We offer our congratulations to the young ladies who have thus placed before their many friends an excellent collection of well written essays upon well chosen subjects, which the writers themselves will in years to come be delighted to read and remember once more. When all are excellent, praise must be bestowed equally. And all deserve the commendation of careful preparation, admirable comprehension of the matter, and a style of composition which, if it has a fault, is too exalted. We think also that a lengthening of the essays will develop the thoughts more fully, and give the

writers better opportunities. Half a page is hardly long enough to criticize Dickens. When the young writers are less timid and are possessed of some of the confidence which they should have in themselves, and which we have in them, they will give to ever increasing circles not Leaflets, but Leaves, beneath whose shadow readers and lovers of literature will be pleased to rest. We feel quite proud of the mechanical appearance of the book, since it issues from our office.

The Canadian Magazine.—The first number of a monthly devoted to politics, science, art and literature has been issued under the above title. It is "intended to fill in some measure, for Canada, the purpose served in Great Britain and the United States by the great Reviews of these countries." With this purpose before it, the *Canadian Magazine* opens its volume with an article on "The Manitoba Public School Law," by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, followed by one on the "Anti-National Features of the National Policy," by Principal Grant of Queen's University. But these articles are not a proof of the political leanings of the Magazine: on the contrary, "the pages are open to the expression of a wide diversity of opinion." It contains a sweet little poem by Miss Pauline Johnson so well and favorably known throughout Canada, upon "The Birds' Lullaby." This class of periodical literature has had in this country a very checkered career. But if the Board of Directors is a guarantee, if the names of the present contributors is a criterion, and the style of the articles a hope of its future, we feel quite confident that the *Canadian Magazine* will fulfill the expectations of all its well-wishers, amongst whom THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, as a Canadian journal, hopes ever to be numbered. Its success and long career of usefulness cannot be greater than we wish.

We have received a number of pamphlets from the *Catholic Truth Society* of England, Lives of several Saints, Lectures on the early Anglo Saxon Church by Vicar-General Brownlow of Plymouth, and a lengthy Essay on Tatian's Diatessaron by Father Maher, S.J., which deserves something more than a mere mention. In the year 1868 there was published from the Vatican Library an Arabic work with Latin translation, claiming to be Tatian's Diatessaron. The work, as the name suggests, is a harmonized narrative compiled out of the four canonical Gospels, and was written by Tatian, who was born between A.D. 110-120. It is therefore of very great value as corroborative evidence of Christianity. Tatian was for a time a disciple of St. Justin; but soon after the latter's death he began to advocate certain errors. Father Maher traces the history of this work until the present time, when, on the occasion of the sacerdotal jubilee of Pope Leo XIII., the Arabic version with a Latin translation was published and dedicated to his Holiness.

Hoffmann's Catholic Directory for 1893, is hereby acknowledged with thanks. A new feature and valuable improvement is the map marking the various ecclesiastical provinces in the United States. We think Vancouver should be placed properly. It gives the Catholic population of the United States at 8,806,095, with 14 Archbishops, 75 Bishops and 9,888 Priests. The second part is devoted to the Church in Canada. Price, 50 cents.

Sadler's Catholic Directory has also been kindly sent us. This is the oldest of all the Catholic Directories in America, being in the sixty-first year of its publication, and is replete with reports from, not only the United States and Canada, but also Ireland, England and Scotland. For the

British Possessions in North America and West Indies it gives 7 Archbishops; 20 Bishops; 2,000 Priests; and a population of 2,288,481. In Ireland there are 81 Archbishops and Bishops, and 3,350 Priests. Price, \$1.25.

The Nineteenth Century for February is to hand, which has for its first article a criticism on Home Rule, so far as the retention at, or exclusion from, Westminster of the Irish members of Parliament is concerned. Amongst the other articles is a rejoinder by Sir George Mivart on "The Happiness of Hell." This was the title which this learned critic had given his first article, and he was surprised to find it appear as simply "Happiness of Hell."

Another interesting article in a review of St. Thomas a Becket by Miss Lambert, arising out of her review of Tennyson's Poem upon this saintly Archbishop of Canterbury. This as a tragedy Miss Lambert considers to be the noblest work of the late Poet Laureate, because "it reinstates in the affections of the English people the memory of one of England's greatest men, after centuries of alienation caused by an act of royal tyranny that for pottiness and malice cannot be matched in history." The allusion is to the enactment of Henry the Eighth, who, four hundred years after Thomas a Becket's death, summoned him to answer the charge of high treason. Then, touching upon the various views which have been held concerning St. Thomas, she draws out the character of the Chancellor and Archbishop, and shows successfully by extracts from Tennyson's poem the high stand which this should take amongst the works of one who sang so sweetly, so purely and so justly, but who, alas! will now sing no more.

The Globe, a quarterly published at Chicago and conducted by Mr. W. A. Thorne, is also on our table. "This Magazine," the Editor tells us, "is not, and shall not be a mere doctrinal, philosophical or speculative Magazine." It is practical. The title of the first article, "The Stupidest Man on Earth," gives a key to the practical character and style of this rather too spicy periodical. The Editor is strong enough without descending to such a mode of criticism as that in which he indulges in his article on "Ingersoll in a New Light." Magazines have always maintained a dignity which commands attention, and we should like to see the *Globe*, conducted as it is by a very keen, deep thinker, adopt expressions which are more polished and just as forcible.

The *Owl* for February is bright with a frontispiece of Leo XIII. and excellent articles on the Papal Jubilee, "Attempted Justification," "De Maistre," and other subjects. We thank our College friends at Ottawa for their very flattering word of THE CATHOLIC REGISTER.

Bishop O'Mahony's Will.

The estate of the late Right Rev. Bishop O'Mahony, which amounts to \$10,550, of which \$10,000 is in money, is all left to charity. The following bequests have been made: \$2,000 to the House of Providence; \$1,000 to the Sunnyside Orphanage; \$1,000 to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Parkdale; \$1,000 to the Sisters of the Precious Blood; \$1,000 to the St. Michael's Hospital; \$500 each to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, to the fund for sick priests; to the Macroon Convent, Ireland, and to the Convent of Mercy, Bridgegate, England. His library he willed to St. Michael's College. The will provides that should the law prevent these bequests, the Bishop's relatives shall, none of them, benefit by the estate, but it is to go outside the family. There is also a provision that none of his money shall go to St. Paul's parish, where he labored twelve years and spent \$20,000.

Thirteen new members were initiated into the League of the Cross (St. Paul's, Toronto,) during the last week.